प्रशीतित मदों का उत्पादन कम मूल्य वर्धन के साथ किया जाना;

(ज) ग्राउन्ड मछलियों की प्रोसेसिंग के लिए प्रोसेसिंग एककों का सुसज्जित नहीं होना;

(झ) अधिकांश निर्यात का उपभोक्ता पैकों के बजाए संस्थागत पैकों में होना;

(ट) संसाधनों के अनुकूलतम शोषण हेतु बुनियादी सुविधाओं का पूरी तरह से विकास नहीं होना;

(ग) समुद्री उत्पाद क्षेत्र से निर्यात आय बढ़ाने के लिए अपनाई जा रही कार्य नीतियां इस प्रकार हैं :—

(1) निर्यात उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए गहरे समुद्र में मछली पकड़ने के कार्य और विविधीकृत फिशिंग का विकास;

(2) पालन मत्स्य की द्वारा उत्पादन बढ़ाना;

(3) नई तकनालाजी और मूल्यवर्धन आरंभ करना;

(4) प्रोसेसिंग सुविधाओं का आधुनिकीकरण, क्वालिटी उन्नयन और अपशिष्ट माल में कमी लाना; और;

(5) उत्साही बाजार संवर्धन उपाय ।

549. *[Transferred to 6th August, 1993]*.

BAN on Import of Products Involving Child Labour

550. SHRI S. S. AHLUWALIA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that USA and some European countries have decided to ban the import of products made by children in countries like India which is likely to adversely affect our exports;

(b) if so, what are the details thereof; and

(c) what remedial action Government propose to take in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION WITH ADDITIONAL CHARGE OF THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED) : (a) to (c) Private members bills have been introduced in the US Congress to prohibit the importation of goods produced abroad by child labour. The legislation is general in nature and is not aimed at any particular country or product. It has not yet been passed by the Congress. A campaign against the use of bonded child labour in the production of carpets has been initiated by certain private organizations in Germany.

Government have been improving the enforcement of the relevent laws. Efforts have also been made to persuade the carpet industry itself to cooperate in the elimination of child labour. A programme for rehabilitation of displaced child workers has also been undertaken. Steps have also been taken to publicise these measures and to bring out the employment of children in its proper perspective.

India's Export Rate during 1992-93

551. SHRI BISHAMBHAR NATH PANDE :
SHRI S. S. AHLUWALIA :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that India's exports during 1992-93 have recorded a growth rate of only 2.81 per cent against an envisaged growth rate of 13.6 per cent during 1992-93;

(b) if so, what are the reasons of such a poor performance; and

(c) what is the target of growth rate for the year 1993-94 and what measures have been adopted to achieve the target ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION WITH ADDITIONAL CHARGE OF THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED) : (a) As per provisional figures aggregate exports during 92-93 amounted to US $ 18420 million as compared to US $ 17779 million in 91-92 registering an increase of 3.61%.

(b) Among the reasons of slow growth in export mention may be made of the sharp decline in exports of to CIS and East European countries and recession in industrially advanced countries.

(c) Export target for 1993-94 has been set at US $ 22138 million. This reflects a rate of growth of 20% over the provisional aggregate exports of US $ 18420 million during 1992-93. In the improved environment of the new EXIM Policy, supplemented by reduction in custom tariffs particularly for export related imports, introduction of full convertibility of Rupee on Trade Account, besides emerging trend in export growth in recent months, the export